Gazette of the United States.

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DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XXI.—CONTINUED.

—————My ſoul aches,
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither ſupreme, how ſoon confuſion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take
The one by the other. SHAKESPEAR.

IN the midſt of theſe irreſolutions, the King ſent them De Cruſſol and Saint Andre, to engage them to repair to Orleans. Theſe Lords remonſtrated to them, that an Aſſembly ſo reſpectable, and which occaſioned ſo great an expence to the King and the nation, had not been called but on their account, and to ſatisfy their complaints and demands: That they were there to deliberate on the means of reforming the government, and appeaſing the diſputes of religion; matters of ſo high importance, that they could not be decided, without the preſence and concurrence of the Princes of the blood. That if the Princes of Bourbon, after having ſo often demanded the reformation of the government, and an examination of the cauſe of the Hugonots, refuſed to aſſiſt at the States aſſembled for thoſe purpoſes, it would ſeem that they meant to triſle with the King, and inſult the majeſty of an aſſembly which repreſented the body of the nation. That they ought hereafter, to impute to themſelves alone, their excluſion from dignities and governments. ſince they had not deigned to come and receive the authority which the King appeared diſpoſed to grant them, with the concurrence of the States. That this conduct proving their little attachment to the ſervice of the King, and the good of the kingdom, they ought not to be ſurprized if the firmeſt reſolutions ſhould be taken to extirpate the ſeeds of diſcord, and manifeſt deſigns to diſturb the ſtate. That if the King was diſpoſed to reward ſuch as gave him proofs of their obedience and fidelity, he was equally determined to reduce to a forced but neceſſary ſubmiſſion, thoſe who ſhould attempt to reſiſt his will, and excite revolts in the cities and Provinces of his kingdom; a crime of which he would ſuſpect the Princes of Bourbon, as long as they ſhould neglect to juſtify themſelves, and their abſence and obſtinacy ſhould confirm, the injurious reports which were ſpread concerning them. That hitherto neither the King nor his Council, had given credit to them; but that the King deſired that, for the honor of the royal blood, the Princes would give proofs of their fidelity and of their zeal for the good of the ſtate, and would juſtify the ſincerity of their intentions in the eyes of France, whoſe attention was attracted and fixed by the aſſembly of the States. Theſe repreſentations made little impreſſion on the Prince of Condé, who was reſolved not to riſque his perſon, in a place where his enemies could do all things. But his firmneſs was, in the end, conſtrained to bend under the neceſſity. Cruſſol returned to court, with an account of the averſion of the Prince, to come to the States. The Guiſes adviſed to employ force to determine him. The Queen did not oppoſe it: and the King took the reſolution to conſtrain them by force of arms. To this end they ſend de Thermes into Gaſcony, and began to form under his command, an army compoſed of Gendarmary and all the Infantry diſtributed in the neighbouring Provinces.

The Bourbons were without troops, deſtitute of every thing, ſhut up in Bearn, a little Province at the foot of the Pyrennees, wedged in between France and Spain. They doubted not, that if, on the one hand the troops of the King aſſembled in Gaſcony, and on the other, thoſe of the King of Spain, who ardently wiſhed to invade the feeble remains of Navarre, ſhould attack them, they ſhould eaſily be ſubjugated and ſtripped of their dominions. The inſurrections which the Prince of Condé had excited in France, had been attended with no ſucceſs. He was in Bearn without troops and without money. The King of Navarre who would not expoſe the reſt of his ſtates, nor his wife and children, whom he had about him, yielded to neceſſity, more powerful than any Counſels, and finally determined his brother on the journey to Orleans, in the general perſuaſion, that, eſpecially during the ſeſſion of the States, the miniſtry would not take any violent reſolution againſt them; whereas, by obſtinately remaining at Bearn, they would expoſe themſelves to the infamy which always accompanies the name of rebels, and ruin themſelves without reſource. The Cardinal of Bourbon, their brother, contributed not a little to haſten this reſolution. The ſoftneſs and ductility of his character, his averſion to troubles, his tenderneſs for his brothers, and the inſinuations of the Queen, engaged him to ride poſt to Bearn, as ſoon as he learnt the intentions and preparations of the court, to force the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé to appear at the States. He exaggerated, on one hand, the number of troops deſtined againſt them, and capable of crushing them; and on the other, he aſſured them that the King and the Queen, had diſcovered none, but favorable diſpoſitions, and an earneſt zeal to re-eſtabliſh concord and public tranquility. They left, therefore, the Queen Jane and her children, at Pau, and with few attendants, all three together, took the road to Orleans. *To be continued.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E.

COME ardent love, and fill my breaſt,
Come in thy varied veſture dreſs'd;
Collect each ſcatter'd ſtraggling beam,
Awake the lambent fires,
And form one general, one deſtroying flame,
'Till fated Havoc ſinks, and with fatigue expires;

It comes—my labouring boſom ſwells,
I burn with ſtrong deſire,
Each weaker paſſion love repels,
And lights a general fire.
It comes—it comes—I feel the heat
In every ſtrong pulſation beat,
Quick through the veins its glowings dart,
From every pore its ſparklings ſtart,
And the red life-blood boils about my heart.
Alas I rave! my ſenſe and reaſon fly,
And wild confuſion whirls around each eye.
* * * * * * *
But peace, a lucid hour ſucceeds—
A ſhort tranquility I feel;
My cooling heart in ſilence bleeds,
And the red ſtreams in ſecret ſteal.

Now o'er creation's ample round,
I caſt an anxious eye,
No objects here the proſpect bound,
Save yon deſcending ſky.
The ſtream that winds through yonder vale,
The bark that courts the kindly gale,
The breeze that ſweeps the diſtant plain,
And undulates the golden grain;
The light and ſhade, that ſwift ſucceed
Along the verdure of the mead,
Afford no pleaſure to my jaundic'd eye,
But pall the ſight, and force the deep drawn ſigh.

My friend whoſe preſence once could charm,
My every care to reſt,
Whoſe heart, with pureſt virtue warm,
Still warms a friendly breaſt;
Alas I fly! his preſence pains my ſoul,
And love, and black deſpair, each rending thought controul.
To ſcenes of ſolitude I go,
And ſigh unutterable woe;
Even rocks, with ſympathy, behold me weep,
And tears reſponſive, flow adown the craggy ſteep.

But why! ah why do I complain!
Why tell my paſſion to the world in vain!
All hope of happineſs is fled;
My dreams of bliſs are flown away,
A midnight tempeſt ſhrouds my morning ray—
Deſpair and darkneſs veil me in their ſhade.

If I poſſeſs'd a DELLA CRUSCA's pen,
An ANNA's* ardour, and *an Anna's art*,
My magic muſe, might move ******'s heart,
And charm her ear, to hear the love-lorn ſtrain;
Then ſhould my numbers roll ſublime along,
And all my paſſion glow amidſt the ſong.

Or if my pen in plaintive verſe,
Would tell the pangs I know,
Slow as the ſad funereal hearſe,
The tale ſhould ſadly flow.

Or if ſoft pity, e'er diſtreſs'd
The heart that warms her ſpotleſs breaſt,
Still as the ſilent ſtreamlets glide,
Where nought impedes the downward tide,
The ſoften'd ſounds, ſhould ſlily ſteal,
And learn her yielding ſoul to feel.
Or if reviving hope ſhould ſmile,
And ſpread each ſoft alluring wile;
Gaily I'd raiſe the lively lay,
In wanton meaſure ſkip, and wildly fly away.
Or if cold froſty fear my breaſt ſhould fill,
And each young joy, each budding tranſport chill;
Cloth'd with deſpair my every note ſhould move,
And deep deſpondence drown the dying dirge of love.

ALMANZOR.

Sept. 20th, 1790.

* ANNA MATILDA; *the elegant correſpondent of* DELLA CRUSCA.

DR. FRANKLIN.

IT will be a monument of the victory of philoſophy over prejudice, that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who 50 years ago was a *Compoſitor* in *London*, for 12s. a week, ſhould have lived to be the author of a Revolution, that emancipated a Continent; and that a ſolemn public mourning ſhould be decreed to his memory by the greateſt nation in Europe.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMOUS GERMAN GENERAL LAUDOHN, LATELY DECEASED.

GENERAL LAUDOHN died the 14th of July laſt at Neuditſchein about two in the morning, in conſequence of a retention of urine, with which he was attacked on the 8th of June. His death was ſuppoſed to be haſtened by his refuſal to have the neceſſary cataplaſms applied, before the operation of the puncture which his ſurgeons were obliged to perform; the conſequence was a fever, and inflammation of the bladder, which carried him off. He died in the 74th year of his age.

The body was conveyed to Vienna to be interred at Haderſdorf, in a vault which he built himſelf in the pariſh church there.

Gen. LAUDOHN was born in 1716, and was a native of Livonia. He made his firſt campain under Marſhal MUNICH in the war of 1738, between the Ruſſians and the Turks. He was at the taking of Oczakow, Choczim, and Stawutſchame, where the Turks were entirely defeated.

FREDERIC the great refuſed in 1741 to take young LAUDOHN into his ſervices, ſaying he did not like his countenance: though this monarch, who was conſidered as the greateſt general of his age, afterwards ſaid, that he often admired the poſitions of other generals, but that he ever dreaded the battles of LAUDOHN.

In the year 1756, when but juſt entered into the ſervice of the Houſe of Auſtria, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, he made ſuch rapid progreſs, that within leſs than a year, he was general of the Artillery, and within three years, Commander in chief of the whole army.

He reſcued Olmutz when beſieged by the Pruſſians, beat the King himſelf at Frankford upon the Oder, and at Zoudorff took general FOUQUET priſoner, carried Glatz and Schweldnitz by aſſault and ſtopped the progreſs of FREDERIC in a war which might have proved fatal to the houſe of Auſtria.

In the year 1778, when elevated to the rank of Marſhal, at the head of 60,000 men, he hindered Henry, brother to the King of Pruſſia from joining his army to that of the King.—So high was his reputation, that FREDERIC uſed to ſay, he feared nobody ſo much as LAUDOHN; and at Dubicza, Novi, Gradiſca, and Belgrade he had but to preſent himſelf before the place and ſay with Ceſar, *Veni, vidi, vici*. The command of the army is given for the preſent to Field Marſhal Count COLLEREDO.

PARIS, July 13.

The anſwer of the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, to the 600 Deputies of the National Guards of France.

GENTLEMEN,

At the moment in which abſolute power ceaſed to exiſt, by the liberation of twenty-five millions of men from the fetters of deſpotiſm, it was an object of juſt apprehenſion, that the invaluable bleſſings of liberty would be loſt, and anarchy prevail; at that awful criſis, the National Guards appear, and France ſees in them the defenders of National liberty.

What functions, Gentlemen, can be ſo great and noble?—The love of your country is at once the motive and recompenſe of your labours.—What duty is ſo uſeful or honourable?—To watch over the perſons and properties of your fellow citizens—to give to them that confidence of their own ſecurity, without which no happineſs can exiſt—to promote the free tranſportation of grain, corn, &c. and to ſuppreſs tumults and diſorders among the people;—and, above all, to enforce the collection of the taxes, without which no nation can exiſt—ARE obligations, of the ſtrongeſt kind.——The National Aſſembly know, Gentlemen, that you fulfil them in all points.—They have made repeated declarations of their confidence in your patriotiſm.—They conſider you as their children.——This day they receive your homage, to-morrow the Nation will receive your oaths!—at all times you will enjoy the love, the gratitude of your fellow citizens. You have exerted your utmoſt endeavours to reſtore the public tranquility, and thoſe endeavours have been crowned with ſucceſs. It will be a happy day to the National Aſſembly when they ſhall tranſmit to their ſucceſſors, the taſk of preſerving that *majeſtic fabric, the French conſtitution*, which we are haſtening to compleat.——Happy to ſee you at this meeting, the National Aſſembly offer to you its honours.

PARIS.

THE ADDRESS,

Offered to the National Aſſembly of France, in the name of the citizens of the United States of America, on the 10th of July, 1790, by Meſſrs BARLOW, JONES, BLACKDON, SWAN, VERNON, APPLETON, HUDWELL, JARVIS, *and* G. WASHINGTON GREENE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE citizens of the United States of America now reſident in Paris, ſtruck with admiration at the developement and extenſion of their own principles in your great country, beg leave to approach the holy altar of liberty, and expreſs to the national aſſembly that ardent gratitude and profound reſpect, which are due to the fathers of the nation and the benefactors of mankind. The rays of the weſtern ſtar, diffuſed from a diſtant portion of the globe, are now met, and reverberated by that riſing ſun of glory, which floods with light the dominions of France, and begins to illuminate the world.

Irreſiſtable is the energy of truth; and the celerity of her progreſs tranſcends calculation. We believed, and we earneſtly wiſhed, that the bleſſings of liberty might one day be underſtood; that the nations might rouſe from their lethargy, and aſſert the rights of men, in a voice that men could not reſiſt. We believed that enormous luxury and domination would be diſrobed of their unnatural charms; that arbitrary kings and rulers, thoſe gods of the earth, would be reduced to renounce their idolatrous diſtinctions, to mingle with their fellow freemen, and rejoice in the felicity of the race. We believed, that religion, the mildeſt daughter of heaven, would one day diveſt herſelf of the borrowed terrors of intolerance, and change the ſword of ſlaughter, to the ſceptre of peace. We now behold thoſe events moſt aſtoniſhingly accelerated; and we feel a dignifying ſatisfaction, a new and unſpeakable pleaſure, in ſtanding before this venerable hoſt of the heroes of humanity, who have contended with ſo much ſucceſs in the field of truth and on the heights of virtue.

May your efforts and atchievements be recompenſed with atteſtations of an applauding conſcience, and the bleſſings of a grateful country; and may the patriot king, who has ſo generouſly ſacrificed with you on the common altar of the public weal, amply partake with you in all thoſe rewards which gratify the good and exalt the great.

The Monarch who began his youthful career by extending ſuch ſignal acts of beneficence to a diſtant nation, then ſtruggling to be free, was worthy to rejoice in thus voluntarily exchanging the ſplendours of prerogative, and the rod of deſpotiſm, for the homage of freemen, and the love and gratitude of fellow citizens. In the acclamations of regenerated France, he may indeed be called the firſt King of the French; but in the language of the extolling univerſe, he will be ſtiled the firſt King of men.

And now, Gentlemen, we have but one requeſt to make.—We beg leave to enjoy the honor of aſſiſting at that auguſt ceremony which promiſes to perpetuate the happineſs of France. When the men of your nation, in our country, fought and bled with us under the ſtandard of freedom, they taught us to love them. At the preſent moment, when the eſtabliſhment of principles here, ſimilar to our own, invigorates the bonds of our union, and attach us to you by new ties that dignify and ſtrengthen ſociety, exulting in your political elevation, we hail you brothers and fellow citizens! and our hearts overflow with the ſoft ſentiments of a more endeared amity.

At the foot of the ſame altar where the repreſentatives and ſoldier-citizens of a great empire ſhall take the oath of fidelity to the nation, the law, and the King, we ſhould ſwear an eternal friendſhip to the French—yes, gentlemen, to all the French who remain faithful to the principles which you have conſecrated; for, like you, we cheriſh liberty; like you, we love peace.

THE PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

It was by aiding you in the acquiſition of freedom, that the French learned to know it, and to love it. The hands that have broken the ſhackles of freedom are not made to wear them.—The French nation in this reſpect, indeed, more fortunate than the American, owes her victory to the virtue and patriotiſm of her King; while ſeas of blood were the price of yours. Courage burſt aſſunder your chains—reaſon has diſſolved our's. Your country was the firſt throne of liberty—now ſhe ſupports herſelf on the two worlds.

At the feaſt, which will give to the univerſe an affecting ſpectacle of a great union of friends; the Aſſembly will rejoice to ſee the citizens of the United States of America, who now preſent themſelves before us. Let us ſtill be brothers, and let the two nations form but one great people.

TRIESTE, July 7.

The Ruſſian ſquadron which anchored here, ſailed for the Levant the 21ſt of laſt month, to go to the relief of Major Lambro Cazioni, who has been very roughly treated.

A letter from Segna, dated June 30, has brought us the following important intelligence.

The Turkiſh fortreſs of Czettin ſurrendered to the Auſtrian troops on the ſecond of July,

LIVERPOOL, Auguſt 12.

A ſeaman, a few days ſince, fell over the ſide of the Alligator frigate at Sheerneſs:—Captain Coffin, the commander beheld, from the man's ſituation, that he muſt periſh if not inſtantly relieved; and we muſt add, to the honor of this officer, that he did not pauſe a moment, but leaped from the quarter deck, with his uniform and boots on, and reſcued the poor fellow from being drowned,—at the imminent riſk of his own life!

Well may a Sailor boldly dare,
And ardent follow martial ſtrife;
For when with death himſelf at war,
He in a COFFIN meets with life.

Our faſhionable fair ſeem, by univerſal conſent, to have diſcarded heels from their ſhoes; this is one of the very rare examples in which appearance is ſacrificed to comfort.

DUBLIN, June 26.

This day, Mr. COONEY, printer of The Morning Poſt, ſtood in the pillory erected in College Green, for copying from a London paper the following paragraph:

"*The**** was formerly a very domeſtic woman, but now gives up too much of her time to politicks!*"

The ſtatute of King William the III. of glorious memory, appeared in mourning—and round the pedeſtal was affixed, the following inſcription.

IN MOURNING
FOR THE BILL OF RIGHTS,
AND THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, July 8.

NEW WAY TO BORROW MONEY.

A FARMER in Cumberland made his will, and in coming home, ſeemingly from market, he loſt it at the door of a very rich old fellow, whoſe whole thoughts were running upon money. The old fellow found it at his gate, and began to read it. He there found the farmer was giving 500l. to this perſon, and 1000l. to another, and a farm, in a diſtant county, to the third. The old man went in and ſaid——"Aye, aye! I always thought this fellow knew how to look about him."

In a few days the farmer came to tell him—"That he was about to ſet up a manufactory; and if he could lend him 500l. it would much oblige him." The old fellow, who had the will in his head, complied, without heſitation.

In a few days afterwards the fellow broke, and the old man, on enquiry, found that the will was an entire fabrication, and had been dropped at his gate on purpoſe.

JULY 26.

On the Sunday ſubſequent to the day of the National Federation, *Sunday* being the choſen day for mirth and feſtivity in Roman Catholic countries, a grand feſtival was given in Paris by the Municipality, or Corporation, to the Deputies from all the other parts of France.

It began by a review of the National Guards of Paris, and was followed by a public dinner at the Corn Market, called *Le Halle du blé*, which is an immenſe Rotunda, covered with glaſs, and with galleries all round. The *Hotel de Richlieu*, which has extenſive gardens, was alſo employed for this fête, and in the evening, that which particularly diſtinguiſhed this joyful feaſt, was a grand ball in the interior Court of the late *Baſtile*: the whole of the ruin was ſurrounded by a rail, and at the principal entrance there was a tranſparency with the following inſcription:

"*Ici l'on danſe aujourd'hui.*"
They now dance Here.

No carriages of any kind were permitted to appear in the ſtreet on that day.

In the afternoon there was a *Regatta* on the river, which was very ſplendid, but in which there was an accident of the overturning of one boat, by which four perſons were drowned. There was to have been an aeroſtatic exhibition after the review, but the balloon burſt.

Aug. 6. Should the preſent negociation with Spain *finally* ſucceed, it will then be expected that our cabinet ſhould explain, why an expenſive armament (upwards of two millions, ſterling) was the firſt ſtep towards it, and what advantages have been obtained to counterbalance the expence?

Crowns and Diadems, from preſent appearances, will ſoon go a begging through Europe. It is certain that Leopold, Emperor of Germany has refuſed the crown of Hungary, in conſequence of their deputies having on the 13th of July preſented him 24 articles to ſign which he could not reliſh. He read them over, and poſitively refuſed to put his name to them, notwithſtanding all the ſolicitations of the deputies, to whom he declared that he was not at all anxious to be crowned in Hungary, and that he had given orders to recall thoſe who had been ſent to prepare for the coronation.—It is evident he is not ſo ſolicitous at preſent about the Hungarian crown as the Imperial dignity.—As to the Hungarians they become every day more inſolent in their pretenſions—tumult increaſes—order is forgotten, deſpiſed—nothing is heard but demands and threatenings—under pretext of being free every individual wiſhes to be maſter.

There were two men ordered for execution on laſt Saturday, one for a rape, the other for a highway robbery. The former only was hanged, the latter reſpited, and it is expected will be pardoned on account of his youth. Now moſt of the newſpapers have taken the liberty of hanging both, regardleſs of the ſaid reſpite. *Quere*, has not the unhanged gentleman a good action for a libel, or would he be nonſuited on the plea of Lord Mansfield's reputed doctrine, "The ſtronger the truth, the greater the libel." It not being true that the man was hanged, as the ſaid newſpapers have falſely aſſerted.

AUGUST 7.

Yeſterday Lieut. Macguire was made Poſt Captain in the Britiſh Navy; in conſequence of which he immediately entered into the poſſeſſion of 12,000l. per annum, which was left to him in his infancy with the reſtriction, that he ſhould not enjoy it until he ſhould have attained the rank of Poſt Captain.

The French at Vienna requeſted leave of the Auſtrian Government to celeberate the National Fete, on the 14th July. It was refuſed; in conſequence of which they left the capital, and effected their purpoſe at Nuſdorf, a ſmall town on the banks of the Danube.

The actual place of interment of our immortal MILTON was on Wedneſday diſcovered. The workmen employed in the repairs of Cripplegate Church dug up a coffin, from the inſcription on which, there is undoubted proof that the remains of that ſublime bard were there depoſited—a circumſtance much ſought for, but hitherto unknown to the world.

AUGUST 10.

The people of Brabant appear to be determined to compleat their revolution on the plan of the National Aſſembly of France: Their Congreſs begins to be unpopular: The Duke d'Urſel who was confined by a ſentence of the Council of Flanders, has lately been ſet at liberty by the people, and declared Generaliſſimo.

Died in the 87th year of his age, The Right Hon. Francis North, Earl of Guilford, father of the famous Lord North, by whom he is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates.

The affairs of France according to ſome recent accounts, wear a louring aſpect: The armaments of England, Spain, and the King of Sardinia are ſuppoſed to have ſome reference to the poſture of affairs in that country.

Letters from France announce an expected change in the French miniſtry: Mr. NECKER having cleared himſelf from the aſperſions of M. CAMUS, who charged him with embezzling 600 millions of livres, thinks the preſent a favorable opportunity of retiring. M. St. Prieſt ſtands publicly charged with being privy to all the plots for a counter revolution. M. de la Tour du Pin, has excited ſuſpicions by weakening the garriſons on the frontiers—and has been ſeverely handled by the committee *militaire*. The Keeper of the Seals, the Archbiſhop de Bourdeaux is charged with remiſsneſs in not forwarding the Decrees of the National Aſſembly to the diſtant provinces. M. de Montmorin is known to be a friend to the revolution; but his ſilence for ſix weeks reſpecting the demands of Spain, has appeared ſingular: He has his ſhare of public odium—and the inflamatory writers are daily endeavoring to rouſe and alarm the public mind reſpecting theſe matters in ſuch manner as induces an expectation of a general change.

The King of the French has lately been indiſpoſed—but he is ſo far recovered as to have loſt every ſymptom of fever.

The Baron de Bender, the Auſtrian General, having preſented to the King of the French, a requeſt for liberty to march the Auſtrian troops thro a part of France, obtained the King's conſent, agreeable to ancient uſuage eſtabliſhed between the two nations: This being communicated to the National Aſſembly, they decreed *that conformably to the decree of 28th of Feb. laſt, foreign troops ſhall not be permitted to march through the French territories, except they be authoriſed by a Decree of the Legiſlature, ſanctioned by the King; therefore the orders iſſued from the War Office, and ſent to the Commanders in the name of the King, ſhall be conſidered as null and of no force.*

AUGUST 13.

The preſs was generally what is called hot on the river yeſterday-evening. The oldeſt watermen don't know what to make of this buſineſs; they ſay, "that a peaceable negociation looks like a preparation for war."

The coffee houſe politicians are all thrown out—for let them talk as cooly as they will about peace over their cups, the next morning they find to their utter aſtoniſhment, that the preſs had been hotter than ever.

Every poſt confirms the account of the French naval armaments, but whether by immediate order of the King and his Miniſters, or the National Aſſembly, ſeems equally dubious, as the real

cauſe of ſuch expenſive undertakings, at a time when œconomy is ſo very neceſſary for the French, of all the powers of Europe.

"Although the Gazette bears a pacific appearance, the fitting out the ſhips here goes on with great ſpirit and activity; nor is there the leaſt abatement of buſineſs in any department at this port.

The decree of the 19th of June obliged the French Nobility to ſtrip themſelves of their titles, and efface their arms, and to return to the rank of citizens. A Nobleman enveloped the arms on the pannels of his carriage in a cloud, and wrote under it, *It will only paſs over:* The Commiſſaries of the diſtrict of Bonne Nouvelle, went with the National Guard to his houſe, when a painter, whom they had taken with them effaced the whole, and in the place of the motto, wrote,—*It has paſſed over.*

Laſt week a perſon of Exeter drowned in a pail of water ſeveral puppies, which were kept at the bottom of the pail for an hour, by a mop being placed upon them; and they were then buried in a dung-hill. A child about two days afterwards dug them up; and they all appeared alive, having been revived by the heat of the dunghill. Mr. Tiſſot a French ſurgeon, records in his writings, that a perſon who had laid under water ſix hours, had been reſtored to life by ſimilar means.

SPAIN.—As a proof that the moſt deſpotic and the moſt ignorant countries cannot ſtop the progreſſive force of freedom, it is the cuſtom to tie paſquinades, and other articles of information, to the tails and necks of dogs, who are immediately ſet a running, and thus carry ſatire into the very Palace. What adds to the joke is, *that theſe* dogs cannot be proſecuted.

In addition to this folly, which had never happened, had the government been a ſenſible one—the inquiſition had the folly to name all the prints, pamphlets, and other publications which were forbidden. This of courſe ſerved as an advertiſement, to make people ten times more curious than they were before; and that *ſpirit*, and true *underſtanding* which the *Preſs* alone can give, are riſing faſt over the dreary ruins of deſpotiſm.

The following are the particulars of the attempt to aſſaſſinate COUNT FLORIDA BLANCA, *the* Spaniſh Miniſter.

The Count in his way to his official apartments in the Palace, about ten o'clock in the morning, was attacked by a wretch, who made a ſtroke at him behind, with a dagger. The force of this ſtroke was fortunately parried by the Count turning ſuddenly round. This movement, with the reſiſtance the dagger encountered from his cloaths, contributed to ſave him. The villain, however, not ſatisfied with one ſtroke, aimed a ſecond at the Count, though ſurrounded with centinels and his own ſervants; but, before he had effected his laſt purpoſe, one of the Count's ſervants ſeized the monſter by the hair, and brought him to the ground. The Miniſter's wounds were immediately examined, and found to be ſlight and without danger. He was afterwards let blood, and had ſome repoſe, and is now pronounced to be out of danger. The aſſaſſin being laid flat, and having loſt the arm with which he committed the daring act, drew out his other hand from his pocket, and gave himſelf two blows, which are not mortal. The account given of the man is, that he had been formerly a ſurgeon at Buenos Ayres from whence returning poor, he had formed many impracticable ſchemes, which he had ſubmitted to the Miniſter, who had uniformly rejected them, as viſionary and abſurd. Theſe diſappointments had affected his intellects. His vengeance was not, it ſeems, levelled againſt the Count in particular, but againſt all the Miniſters; and the Count, happening to come firſt in his way, became the object of it. The leaſt veſtige of conſpiracy has not been traced; and, from the aſſaſſin's known character before, he is pronounced a maniac. It is not certainly known whether he it a Frenchman or a Spaniard. Some ſay his name is *Paul Perret*, others *Paul Perez*.

EXTRACT.

Study furniſhes us with a thouſand ways to diſpel that uneaſineſs which makes us unhappy. A mind that is employed eaſily forgets many things which would make a ſtronger impreſſion upon it, if it was idle. The grievances of the body are alſo relieved by ſtudy; for the application of the mind to certain objects which pleaſe it, hinder it from perceiving the neceſſities of the body. Even old-age, after a life ſpent in ſtudy, does not diſcover its infirmities by the diſagreeable ſymptoms which reduce us, as it were, to childhood. It comes on without being perceived. we ſtoop under it inſenſibly; but, though at laſt we drop into the grave, we do not fall into it all at once. Thus did Newton, Boerhaave, and Beauſobre paſs their old age, and thus the illuſtrious Fontenelle. The greateſt men among the ancients improved their underſtanding to the laſt. Sophocles compoſed tragedies till he was exceeding old; and it is ſaid that he was not leſs than an hundred when he wrote his Oedipus. His children, finding that the application he gave to his plays made him neglect his family affairs, commenced a ſuit of lunacy againſt him; but Sophocles made no other defence than the reciting the tragedy of Oedipus, which he had juſt finiſhed, before proper judges of the drama; and, having then aſked them whether they thought the play was the compoſition of a man that had loſt his reaſon, he was acquitted of the charge.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.

A few days ago paſſed through this town, the Honorable General GATES and Lady, on their way to take poſſeſſion of their new and elegant ſeat on the banks of the Eaſt River, in the vicinity of the City of New-York, where, we doubt not, they will experience "*the mind's bright Sunſhine, and the Soul's repoſe.*"—The General, previous to his leaving Virginia exhibited an example of benevolence and generoſity, which heightens the luſtre of his Character—highly diſtinguiſhed as a brave Patriot-ſoldier, and friend to the rights of Mankind—He ſummoned his numerous family of ſlaves about him, and, amidſt their tears of affection and gratitude, gave them their freedom—in a manner ſo judicious, as not only to ſecure them the inеſtimable bleſſing of liberty, but to prevent the ill conſequences of a too precipitate and indiſcriminate emancipation.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.

Yeſterday ſailed from this port, the ſhip *Columbia*, Capt. Robert Gray, on a circum-navigatory voyage to the North-Weſt coaſt of America.—This is the ſecond voyage the Columbia has made to the coaſt—Too much praiſe cannot be given to the gentlemen, owners of the ſhip, for their exertions in extending the commerce of America. The native of Owhyhee has returned to the place of his nativity.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 6.

Further accounts from England by the laſt arrivals inform: That the Auſtrians by a rapid movement have croſſed the Meuſe; the patriots were ſurprized in the night and fled, leaving their cannon and equipage. The arms of Leopold are every where replaced in the Pays de Limbourg. The army of the king of Sardinia, it is expected, will amount to 60000 men. In conſequence of the convention between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, the intercourſe between the two countries, which had been interdicted, is renewed.

The demand of Spain on the court of France greatly embarraſſes the latter. France however is arming, and it is ſaid have twenty ſail of the line equipped, and a majority of two in the miniſtry is in favor of adhering to the family compact. The ſpirit of revolution is extending itſelf in the ſubordinate principalities of Germany. A fleet of Barbary Corſairs, conſiſting of four gallies and a large Xebecque were lately defeated by two Venetian gallies, two ſunk, one burnt and the others drove off.

Accounts of the ſailing of the Spaniſh fleet the 20th July, are publiſhed in the London papers: the Engliſh ſay they are out to exerciſe their men.

Capt. Gremardi arrived at Boſton, ſunday week, in 39 days from Gibraltar, and informs, that the Spaniards have no idea of peace; they are ſtill making every poſſible preparation for war; the Spaniſh fleet was out on a cruize.

The proſpect of peace between Spain and England appears, according to ſome more recent accounts, to be overcaſt; but for the ſatisfaction of the lovers of tranquility it may be obſerved, that wars are generally begun in haſte: Would mankind but give themſelves time to deliberate, and fully inveſtigate facts, they would ſeldom come to blows; at the preſent day, Negociation, among enlightened nations, generally ſupercedes the ſword: Whatever elſe may be the reſult of the preſent armaments, there is the greateſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that peace will continue between Spain and England, as, notwithſtanding the grumbling of John Bull, there really ſeems to be no point of diſpute—the Spaniards claim an "excluſive right to the *Port* of Nootka," already in their poſſeſſion; the Engliſh "claim a right to hold the eſtabliſhment they may have formed, or ſhould be deſirous of forming in future, at the *Bay* of Nootka."

A London paper of the 19th of Auguſt received by the ſhip Birmingham, from Briſtol, ſays, that the Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of *thirty-one* ſail of the line, under the command of Lord Howe, had made the ſignal for ſailing; as the wind was favorable, it was ſuppoſed they had cleared the channel at the date of the paper.

The Captain of the above ſhip poſitively aſſerts that the fleet had ſailed.

A great commotion it is ſaid has been excited in Rome by the French artiſts in that city, who aſſumed the national cockade; orders were iſſued to force it from them, a battle enſued and ſeveral were killed. A young woman, wife to one of the Frenchmen that fell, with diſhevelled hair and diſtracted looks ran through the city, exclaiming murder! aſſaſſins! to arms! to arms! This operated like a charm, the people armed, and brought the Pope from Freſcati to the Capital, where they extorted from him a promiſe to comply with all their demands.

The fortifications of Belgrade are to be raſed to the ground, that it may not in future, from its amazing ſtrength as a frontier, be the ſcene of bloodſhed.

The Congreſs of the Belgic ſtates have publiſhed a circular letter, declarative of their determination to ſupport their independence, notwithſtanding the King of Pruſſia has deſerted their cauſe.

A treaty having been concluded between Auſtria and Pruſſia, the King of Hungary will immediately be elected Emperor, and proceed to Frankfort for that purpoſe.

Articles of pacification have been propoſed by the Empreſs to the Porte, in which ſhe has lowered her tone and abated much of her former demands. The King of Pruſſia appears determined to compel Catharine to make peace, and for this purpoſe has demanded ſhips of England and Holland,

The Duke of Orleans and Viſcount Mirabeau it is reported, are both arreſted, they are impeached before the national aſſembly for the plot of ſurprizing the King and Queen at Verſailles, and bringing them with indirect views to Paris.

The Engliſh accounts of affairs on the continent of Europe, eſpecially thoſe of France, wear rather a gloomy aſpect, but experience has taught us that full faith and credence cannot be given to them; it will be well therefore to ſuſpend making up a judgment.

Late accounts from France mention, that the court of Sardinia has ordered troops to aſſemble at Nice, with a train of artillery, and there are not more than two hundred effective men at Antibes, the key of France on that ſide.

A violent influenza is ſaid to rage in Paris, occaſioned by the dampneſs of the atmoſphere at the time of the grand confederation. The King's diſorder originated in this.

Two members of the national aſſembly (Meſſrs. Barnave and Cazales) fought a duel on the 11th of Auguſt. The latter was wounded in the head but not dangerouſly.

In the year 1780, a ſeries of obſervations was wrote, calculated to ſhew that the intereſt of Great Britain was inſeparably connected with a fair and equal commercial alliance with the United States. Theſe papers were publiſhed in "*Parker's General Advertiſer, and Morning Intelligencer.*" One of the principal arguments adduced in ſupport of the general ſentiment, was, That in caſe of a future war, without a commercial connection with America, Great Britain would find it extremely difficult, if not wholly impracticable, to man her navy: "The independence of the United States, it was ſaid, making a difference againſt Great Britain in her naval ſtrength, of upwards of eighty thouſand ſeamen." Recent occurrences fully juſtify this opinion. Have they not been obliged to ſweep their priſons? And preſs from their own protections?—Have they not ſtripped American veſſels of American ſeamen?—And after the rumor of a peace had lulled into ſecurity their own ſeamen, have not the myrmidons of the fleet been ſuddenly let looſe again, and the preſs become as hot as ever? And after all their *commiſſioned* fleet of 52 ſail of the line, turns out to be but 31 only; and theſe not at ſea one month after the Spaniſh fleet of 32 ſail had taken its departure from Cadiz.

The average price of Wheat per buſhel, the beginning of Auguſt, in London, and near it, was 6ſ9. ſterl.

In an advertiſement which appeared in one of the London prints, for the ſale of ſome articles at the cuſtom-houſe of Dover, on the 19th of May laſt, appear two moſt extraordinary productions of French ingenuity in the looking-glaſs manufacture, viz. two plates, each 684 one fourth inches, by 384 one half inches, or 19 yards long by ten and two third yards broad, a ſize for ſingle entire plates truly prodigious.

It is reported that great preparations are making in Kentucky for offenſive operations againſt the Indians.

A gentleman from the Weſtern country informs, that the account of Major DOUGHTY's being about to erect a fort or forts at the mouth of the Tenaſſee on the Ohio, is without foundation.

A ſpring has lately been diſcovered on the lake, in the town of Bridport, State of Vermont; the water of which on being analyzed produced large quantities of bitter purging ſalts, commonly denominated Epſom Salts.

Many improvements have recently taken place in the city of Albany, and its vicinity—new ſtreets laid out—the old ones new paved—and the roads repaired—the inhabitants have all been ſupplied with leather buckets: In addition to theſe a laudable ſpirit of enterpriſe has diſcovered itſelf in the mercantile line; and by the ſucceſs of a late adventure, the citizens are encouraged to attempt carrying on their foreign trade in a more direct way than formerly.

The enemies of the federal government look with concern on the re-election of ſo many of the old repreſentatives. This circumſtance evinces not only that the people are well ſatisfied with the proceedings of the paſt ſeſſions of Congreſs, but that their attachment to the federal government itſelf encreaſes. Why indeed ſhould it not? A government which is the admiration of the whole world; which has given a new face to our affairs; has effected the reſurrection of our national credit; reſtored our finances to ſyſtem, and which has already raiſed the character of this country into high eſtimation, ſhould be expected to acquire more than the bare approbation of the happy inhabitants who participate of its benign influence. It is with pleaſure therefore we learn, that a great proportion of the gentlemen who repreſented the United States in the firſt congreſs under the new conſtitution, will act in a ſimilar capacity in the ſecond. Their tried abilities afford a good preſage that the meaſures they adopt will contribute to the honor and proſperity of their country.

From the Journal of the Keeper of the goal in Philadelphia, it appears that during a period of ten years, viz. from 1780 to 1790, 4061 perſons have been confined therein for debt.

The reflections that croud on the philanthropic mind, in contemplating this account, are painful to the higheſt degree: Vice, miſery and diſtreſs, in every form, are the wretched effects of this remnant of feudal and ariſtocratic tyranny. It is aſtoniſhing that amidſt the numerous improvements which are daily taking place in legiſlation, the abolition of this barbarous cuſtom has not been effected: "to prevent the ſuppoſed neceſſity of throwing the body of a fellow citizen into goal for debt, let a law be paſſed which ſhall place the riſk of credit wholly upon the lender of money, or the ſeller of goods, unleſs real ſecurity be given for the debt, in which caſe nothing ſhall be demanded, or taken, but the ſaid ſecurity: By means of ſuch a law much extravagance would be prevented; labor would be encreaſed; honor and character would be cultivated, and become eſtimable, for theſe would be the only means of obtaining credit without real ſecurity: It is certainly worth while to try the experiment."

How common is the word honor! How little underſtood! How often proſtituted! It occurs no where more frequently than at a gaming table; where, at the ſame time, every thought, and every exertion is hoſtile to its ſacred dictates: For what can be more diſhonorable than to poſſeſs the property of another without a compenſation. It may be ſafely aſſerted that it requires great practice to ſteel the boſom againſt that conſcious injuſtice, of which every lucky noviciate in the art of gaming is ſuſceptible; habit alone can blunt and obliterate the ſenſe of honor which is congenial to our natures; and this principle is totally eradicated in time from the mind of a gambler.

Yeſterday was the annual review and inſpection of the Light Horſe, Artillery and Infantry of the militia of the city and county of New-York, when about 2000 men appeared, under arms; the whole under the command of Gen. MALCOM.

The laſt purchaſe of Public Securities made by the Treaſurer of the United States, was on Monday laſt—Final Settlements at 12ſ6 and Indents at 7ſ2.

Married at Philadelphia, Mr. *James Smith*, merchant, of this city, to Miſs *Hannah Caldwell*, daughter of the, late Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth town New-Jerſey.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship Ann and Suſan, Cheevers, Bilboa, 49 days
Brig Ann, Bell, Madeira
Pearl, Folger, Cape-Francois
Jeanie, Martin, Greenock, 44
Providence, Wheeler, New-Providence, 14
Ship Birmingham, Gunnell, Briſtol, 36
Schooner Dolphin, Brooks, Philadelphia, 5
Sloop New-York Packet, Bird, do 2.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12ſ2 *a* 12ſ4
INDENTS 7ſ1. *a* 7ſ2.
STATE SECURITIES 8ſ.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Sept. 28, 1790.

THE following regulations, which have been adopted towards carrying into execution the act, making provision for the debt of the United States, are announced for the information of the public creditors.

WHEN a transfer is to be made from one person to another, the *certificate* or *certificates* of the debt to be transferred, must be produced at the proper office, in order that the same may be cancelled, and a new one, or new ones issue, as the case shall require.

When a transfer is desired from one office to another, application must in the first instance be made at the office where the credit exists, whereupon the certificate or certificates of the debt to be transferred will be cancelled, and a special one granted, as a voucher to the Secretary of the Treasury; upon the production and delivery of which to him, a warrant will issue to the office, to which the debt is to be transferred, where the business will be completed. The form (A) at foot hereof, has been adopted for letters of attorney, to make transfers, which, and the directions for completing it, it is expected will be carefully observed.

In every case of a transfer of the subscribed or *funded* debt, the new certificate will bear interest, only from the first day of the quarter, *in which* the transfer is made. The unpaid interest which may have accrued prior to that quarter, will be paid only to the person, who was stockholder at the time it accrued, or to his *special* assignee.

Fourteen days before the expiration of each quarter, the books of each office will be closed; so that no transfers will be made, nor, except at the Treasury, will any subscriptions be received, or old certificates exchanged for new ones, on the application of non-subscribers, *during that period*. Those intending to become subscribers to the proposed Loan, who do not subscribe, prior to the commencement of any such period—or those intending not to subscribe, who do not present their old certificates to be exchanged, or if holders of certificates of the Register of the Treasury, who do not notify to the Treasury their intention not to subscribe, prior to such commencement of such period, will not receive the interest, which may have accrued antecedently, 'till the *end* of the quarter *in which* their subscriptions are made, or *in which* their certificates are exchanged, or *in which* they shall so notify their intention not to subscribe. This, the proper distribution of the funds, and the preservation of order render indispensable.

On the subscribed or funded debt, interest as it becomes due, will be paid without production of the certificates issued for the same. On the unsubscribed debt, if any there shall be, the production of the certificates will be necessary, in order to the receipt of the interest, and an indorsement of the payment of it upon the certificates. This however, in consideration of the risk and inconvenience of transmission, will not be required of those who hold certificates of the Register of the Treasury, and reside out of the United States. The form (B) at foot hereof, of a letter of attorney for receiving interest, and the directions therewith, it is expected will be carefully pursued.

(A)

FORM of a POWER of ATTORNEY, to transfer Stock.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents: That

do make, constitute and appoint

true and lawful Attorney, for and in name to sell, assign and transfer the Stock standing in name in the Books of

with power also an Attorney or Attornies under for that purpose, to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney, or Substitute or Substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof have hereunto set Hand and Seal, the Day of in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand hundred

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the Day of One Thousand Hundred before me,

came within named; and acknowledged the above Letter of Attorney to be Act and Deed. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and the Day and Year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer." If only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of."

If the power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "Stock" the words "funded Six per Cent." (which will designate the Stock bearing a present Interest) or the words, "funded Three per Cent." (which will designate the Three per Cent. stock,) or the word "Deferred" (which will designate the Stock bearing Interest at the end of ten Years) or the word "unfunded" (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it, to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any Judge of a Court of the United States, or of a Superior Court of Law or Equity in any State, or of a County Court, or before the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of any place; or before a Notary Public.

In the acknowledgment, if the Seal of a Court, or Corporation, is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed", the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the Seal; as, that it is the Seal of a certain Court, naming it; or the Seal of a certain Corporation, naming it; or the Seal of Office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one; or if he has none, with the words "my Seal."

If there be no public or official Seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the Power must be made by Oath or Affirmation of one of the Witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the transfer is to be made.

(B)

FORM of a POWER of ATTORNEY, to receive Interest.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents: That

do make, constitute and appoint

true and lawful Attorney, for and in name to receive the interest the Stock, standing in name in the Books of

with power also an Attorney or Attornies, under for that purpose, to make and substitute; and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the Premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney, or Substitute or Substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof have hereunto set Hand and Seal, the Day of in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Hundred

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the Day of One Thousand Hundred before me

came within named, and acknowledged the above Letter of Attorney to be Act and Deed.

IN Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and the Day and Year last aforesaid

DIRECTIONS.

IF the Power is to be general, the words "now due, or which shall hereafter grow due upon" are to be inserted after the word "interest." If not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no Power of Substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it, to be omitted. The place of abode, and quality of each Witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any Judge of a Court of the United States, or of a Superior Court of Law or Equity in any State, or of a County Court, or before the Mayor, or other Chief Magistrate of any place, or before a Notary Public.

In the Acknowledgment, if the Seal of a Court or Corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the Seal; as that it is the Seal of a certain Court, naming it; or the Seal of a certain Corporation, naming it: or the Seal of Office of the Party before whom the Acknowledgment is taken, if he has one; or if he has none, with the words "my Seal."

If there be no public or official Seal to the Acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the Power, must be made by Oath or Affirmation of one of the Witnesses, to be taken before some Person duly authorised, at the Place where the transfer is to be made.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 31st day of December next inclusive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimensions proposed by the late Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princess Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpose to the United States. It is desired, that the proposals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation shall be of brick or stone, and as the cost and charges of those materials vary, it is expected, that a corresponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-House is to be of stone, and sunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty seven feet six inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the base is to be twenty six feet, at which place the thickness of the walls is to be six feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the stone work is to be seventy two feet, where the diameter is to be six feet six inches, and the thickness of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the east, and four in the west. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glassy kind, if of stone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dressed stone.

On the top of the stone work is to be a floor of joists, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water.

The lanthorn is to be supported by eight posts of wrought Iron of three inches square and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the stone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outside thereof of about six feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lanthorn is to be ten feet high, having a semicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole space between the posts supporting the lanthorn, is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be made of iron, each sash is to have twenty-eight panes of glass, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the sashes on the south west side is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lanthorn is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of strong brass wire, to preserve the glass from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lanthorn are to be well fastened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be so placed as to be turned by a large vane on the spire above it, that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of six inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lanthorn.

A close stove is to be provided and fixed in the lanthorn, which is to be furnished with eight lamps, each capable of containing six quarts, hung in two tiers over each other transversely. There are to be six flights of stairs to ascend to the lanthorn, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two conductors, to secure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame house is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet square, two stories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finished with lath and plaister.

A vault for the storage and safe keeping of the oil is to be built of stone at a convenient distance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built, and it is to be furnished with eight strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be secured by a strong door.

Good security for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper stages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a suitable difference should be made in the terms, cash will be advanced for the purchase of materials and provisions.

☞ *The Printers in the several States are requested to insert this.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 9, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

(The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two Months.)

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of Old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Paymaster General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

☞ *The printers of the several States are requested to insert this.*

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Representatives' Chamber*, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

S C H E M E.

1 PRIZE of	£. 3000		£. 3000
1	2000		2000
2	1000		2000
4	500		2000
6	300		1800
12	200		2400
40	100		4000
80	50		4000
200	20		4000
330	10		3300
7000	2 10s.		17500
7676 *Prizes.* 15324 *Blanks.*	23000 Tickets, at 40s. each		£. 46000

Subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.

THIS LOTTERY is for the purpose of raising the residue of the sum, granted by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th of February, 1790, to defray the expences incurred by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY-HALL,

The drawing will commence on the *First Monday in January next*, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the end of the drawing; and the prizes will be paid by the Managers.

Tickets are to be sold by the Subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, September 1, 1790.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN

(2 w. t. f.) *Corporation Dock.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proposals for printing this paper stipulated, that it should "*be published at the seat of the federal government*:"—Pursuant to this engagement, "THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES" will, from the beginning of NOVEMBER next, be published at PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscribers, who may please to continue their patronage of the Publication, will be supplied from Philadelphia as soon as possible after it is out of the press, on the present terms.

☞ *To be let, from 1st November, THE HOUSE in which the Editor now lives:—A good situation for a Boarding-House—being formerly occupied in that business.*